

# HISTORY OF 1916 TOLN BRIEF

Most Important Events of the  
Last Year Set Forth.

## PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Chief Developments in the Mighty  
Conflict of Nations—Political and  
Other Happenings in the  
United States.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

### EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—News received of torpedoing of U. S. liner Persia in Mediterranean; about 200 lost, including R. M. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden.

Jan. 6.—British conscription bill passed first reading and three cabinet members resigned.

Italian steamer carrying Montenegrin recruits from U. S. sunk by mine in the Adriatic; 200 lost.

Jan. 7.—Germany promised U. S. its submarines would observe rules of civilized warfare.

Jan. 9.—British battleship Edward VII sunk by mine.

Jan. 11.—Austrians captured Lovcen, dominating Cattaro.

Jan. 12.—Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine.

Jan. 14.—Many documents connecting Von Papen with alleged war plots in U. S. taken from him by British, turned over to American embassy.

Kermanshah, Persia, occupied by Turks.

Jan. 15.—Russians renewed general attack on Austrians.

Austrians took Cetina and pursued Montenegrins toward Albania.

Jan. 21.—Austrian liner Appam, in charge of prize crew from German commerce raider Mevee, arrived at Norfolk with captives from other vessels.

Coiller Franz Fischer sunk by bomb from Zeppelin; 13 lost.

Feb. 2.—Persians defeated Russians marching on Teheran.

Zeppelin lost in North sea and crew drowned.

Feb. 8.—French aviators attacked city of Smyrna, killing 300.

President Wilson announced Germany's memorandum of settlement of Lusitania case, both sides yielding ground.

Feb. 9.—Germany took 300 yards of French trenches near Vimy.

U. S. demanded from Austria apology and reparation for attack on Petrolia.

French cruiser Admiral Charrier torpedoed and sunk; 274 lost.

Feb. 15.—Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas captured Erzerum.

Feb. 21.—German attack on Verdun began.

Feb. 24.—Germans captured villages within big range of Verdun.

Austria announced sinking of Italian transport loaded with soldiers by bomb from airplane.

Feb. 25.—French checked somewhat German drive toward Verdun.

Russians took Kermanshah, Persia, by storm.

Austrians entered Durazzo, Italians retreating.

French cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean; 233 lost.

Feb. 27.—British steamer Maloja sunk by mine; 174 lost.

Feb. 28.—Italian government seized 43 interned German ships.

German commerce raider Greif and British cruiser Alcantara sunk in North sea; 354 lost.

March 3.—Germans drove through village of Douaumont and beyond.

Russians took Bittia, Armenia, by assault.

U. S. senate rejected resolution warning Americans against ships.

March 6.—French checked second German infantry attack on Verdun.

Two Zeppelins raided northeast coast of England; 13 killed.

March 6.—Germans began new drive on Verdun, capturing village of Forges.

March 7.—Germans made further gains at Verdun at tremendous cost.

U. S. houses of representatives tabled resolution warning Americans off armed liners.

March 9.—Germans declared war on Portugal.

March 10.—Russians advanced to within 10 miles of Trebizond, Turks and Germans evacuated Ispahan.

March 14.—Italians started big offensive along whole Austrian front.

March 19.—Germans repulsed French attacks at Le Mort Homme and captured trenches from British at Vermelles.

March 20.—Germans of French and British airplanes bombed Zebrugg, destroying much property and killing many persons.

March 21.—Germans halted at Verdun.

Russians gained against Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia; and took Ispahan, capital of Persia.

March 22.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz and Bukovina.

March 24.—French bombarded German positions at Malancourt and Auvourt.

British channel steamer Sussex and British steamer England further torpedoed without warning; Americans on both.

Entente allies rejected Lansing's proposal to disarm Germany.

March 25.—Great German attack on Haumont-Malancourt front repulsed.

March 26.—British steamer Eagle Point, one American aboard, torpedoed without warning.

German aerial attack on Saloniki killed twenty.

March 28.—Germans attacked with liquid fire near Verdun; trench burned out.

Germans torpedoed Russian hospital ship in Black sea; 115 lost.

March 31.—Germans took village of Malancourt near Verdun; terrific cost.

Five Zeppelins raided eastern counties of England, killing 25; one Zeppelin destroyed.

April 1.—Sixteen killed in Zeppelin raid on England.

April 2.—Zeppelins raided England and Scotland, killing ten.

April 3.—Entente allies in note to U. S. upheld their right to search neutral ports.

April 4.—French repulsed fierce German attack south of Douaumont.

British liner Anant torpedoed without warning; 45 lost.

April 10.—French retook trenches at Verdun after terrific battle.

April 15.—Russians captured Trebizond.

April 19.—President Wilson issued ultimatum to Germany on submarine question and told Congress in joint session.

April 20.—Big forces of Russians landed in France.

April 21.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean; 124 lost.

April 22.—General Townsend and 10,000 British surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 1.—British steamer Hendonah, laden with wheat for Belgian relief, sunk by German submarine.

Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 2.—Five German gliders raided coasts of England and Scotland.

Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 3.—Germany's reply, received in Washington, promised compliance with laws of warfare in submarine operations, with caveat that to resume former methods unless America persuades England to lift starvation blockade.

May 4.—President Wilson told Germany our relations with Britain could not enter in controversy with Berlin.

Paris reported great German attacks at Verdun checked.

Liner Cymric, carrying munitions, torpedoed and sunk; 315 lost.

May 10.—Berlin admitted Sussex was torpedoed by German submarine.

May 11.—Dutch steamer Bataavier V. blown up; one American killed.

May 20.—German airplanes raided English coast.

Austrians made decided gains against Italians, crossing the border near Vicenza.

May 25.—British steamship Washington sunk by submarine.

May 27.—Austrians reported capture of Asiatic liner captured by British.

Great naval battle in North sea, British losing 14 vessels and Germans 18.

June 4.—Earl Kitchener and staff, lost when cruiser Hampshire was blown up in North sea.

June 7.—Germans took Fort Vaux by storm.

Austrians in Tyrol repulsed by Italians with heavy losses.

Russians captured Lutsk fortress.

June 17.—Russians captured Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

June 19.—Russians split Austrian Bukovina army and occupied Zadorva, Stropale and Gliboka.

June 25.—Two Austrian transports, loaded with troops, sunk in Durazzo harbor by Italian warships.

June 27.—Italians recaptured Posina and Arserio.

June 28.—U. S. note to Austria demanding apology for attack on Petrolia published.

June 29.—Russians routed Austrians in east Galicia and took Kolomoia.

June 30.—Austrians began great offensive on west front, making big gains on both sides of River Somme.

July 1.—Germans captured a number of towns in drive toward Peronne.

British took La Roquette.

July 3.—French liner Appam, storm German second line near Peronne.

Turks announced recapture of Kermanshah from Russians.

July 4.—Russians again routed Austrians in Galicia.

David Lloyd-George made British secretary of war.

July 7.—French took Blanche, close to Peronne.

July 8.—submarine Deutschland arrived at Baltimore.

July 13.—Germans opened seventh great drive on Verdun.

July 15.—Italians captured Vanz, in Polesia valley.

Russians captured Balbut, Armenia, by assault.

Germans took La Malsonnette and Biaches, in Somme sector.

July 18.—Germans opened fierce counter-attack on British, with gas shells, winning at Longueval and Delville wood.

July 19.—British captured 100,000 number of American individuals and firms for dealing with the Germans.

July 23.—British renewed terrific drive in Somme region, entering Popering.

July 25.—Russians captured Erzingan, Armenia.

July 26.—Russians captured Brody, Galicia, railroad center; smashed Teuton first line west of Lutsk, and drove back Von Linsingen in Volhynia.

July 27.—Russians smashed through Teuton lines on 15-mile front in Galicia.

Turks captured Bittia and Jush.

Aug. 1.—Italians captured Gorizia.

Zeppelins raided English and Scotch coast.

Aug. 12.—Russians took 84,000 men in Galicia.

Turks beat British east of Suez canal and in Mesopotamia.

Aug. 15.—Russians captured Jablonitz, in the Carpathians, and placed new Teuton lines on Lemberg front.

Aug. 16.—Germans, one German submarine lost in North sea action.

British swept Germans back on 11-mile front in Somme sector.

Aug. 24.—British advanced south of Thiepval, and French took Maurepas.

Russians recaptured Muski, Armenia, and reported big victory near Racha.

Zeppelins raided east coast of England; killing 10.

Aug. 27.—Italy declared war on Germany.

Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 28.—Germany declared war on Roumania.

Aug. 29.—Hindenburg made German chief of staff in place of Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30.—Roumanians took Kronstadt, Transylvania town.

Aug. 31.—Roumanians raised Rutchuk, Bulgaria, and more Hungarian towns.

Sept. 1.—Zeppelins raided England, one being destroyed.

Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam, chief town of German East Africa, taken by British.

Sept. 7.—Teutons took Roumanian fortress of Turtukal.

Sept. 8.—Teutons and Bulgars took Dobrich, Roumania.

Sept. 10.—Germans and Bulgarians captured Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

Sept. 11.—Allies began new offensive in Balkans, crossing the Struma.

Sept. 15.—Allies smashed German third line in Somme sector, advanced five miles and took three towns. British used terrific new armored cars.

Serbs drove Bulgars back ten miles and British and French advanced in Balkans.

Sept. 16.—Roumanians and Russians crushed in the Dobruja.

Sept. 17.—British took "Danube trench," Mouquet fortified farm and 1,000 yards of German trenches north of Courcellette.

German sunk French transport filled with troops.

Sept. 18.—French captured Denicourt.

Sept. 19.—Germans drove Bulgars in Macedonia and captured Florina.

Sept. 19.—Teutons drove Russians back over Stokhod river.

Sept. 20.—Zeppelins raided England, killing 30; one Zeppelin destroyed and one captured.

Sept. 25.—Zeppelins again raided England, killing 30.

Sept. 26.—Anglo-French forces took Comblanchien after terrific fighting.

Sept. 28.—Venizelos and Admiral Coussin issued proclamation of provisional government for Greece.

Oct. 1.—British took 2,000 yards of German trenches close to Bapaume.

Zeppelins raided England; one destroyed.

Serbs routed Bulgars in Macedonia.

Oct. 2.—Roumanians crossed the Danube into Bulgaria.

Oct. 4.—Allies made great advances on entire line in Macedonia.

Invading Roumanians forced out of Bulgaria.

Allied transport Gallia torpedoed; 63 lost.

Oct. 8.—German submarine U-53 sank five vessels off U. S. coast.

Germans recaptured Kronstadt, Transylvania.

Oct. 9.—Serbs forced crossing of Cerna river in Macedonia.

Oct. 10.—Italians resumed advance on Trieste, taking 5,000 Austrians.

Oct. 11.—Greek fleet turned over to allies on the demand and largely destroyed.

Teutons began invasion of Roumania.

Oct. 15.—French captured Sully-Salins, north of the Somme.

Oct. 19.—Cunard liner Alaunia sunk by mine in English channel; part of crew lost.

Oct. 20.—Roumanians won on Transylvania frontier but lost in Dobruja.

Russians battleship Imperator Maria destroyed by interior explosion; 200 lost.

Oct. 23.—Teutons captured Constanza, Roumanian Black sea port.

Oct. 24.—French smashed German line at Verdun, taking Douaumont fort and Fort Vaux.

Oct. 25.—Teutons occupied Czernavoda and the Vulcan pass, Roumania.

Oct. 26.—Germans captured Campulung, northern key to Bucharest.

Greek steamer torpedoed; 200 lost.

Steamer Marina torpedoed without warning; a number of Americans lost.

Nov. 2.—Germans evacuated Fort Vaux, Verdun front.

Nov. 4.—Germany and Austria proclaimed autonomy of Poland.

Nov. 6.—Von Mackensen forced back in the Dobruja.

P. O. liner Arabia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.

Nov. 7.—American steamer Columbian sunk by submarine.

Nov. 13.—Battle of the Ancre opened. British capturing five miles of positions and three strong towns.

Nov. 19.—Allies captured Monastir.

Nov. 20.—Allies ordered diplomats of central powers to leave Greece.

Nov. 21.—Teutons took Craiova, Roumanian rail and military center.

Nov. 22.—Ministers of central powers left Greece.

Liner Britannia, hospital ship, sunk by mine in the Aegean; 21 lost.

Nov. 24.—Provisional government of Greece declared war on Bulgaria.

Entente allies demanded Greece deliver its arms and munitions.

Roumanian army in Wallachia routed.

Nov. 27.—Teutons captured Alt river line in Roumania.

German ships raided England; two Zeppelins destroyed.

Nov. 28.—American steamer Chemung sunk by German submarine.

Nov. 29.—Sir John R. Jellicoe was made first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir David Beatty, C. C.

Falkenhayn captured Pitech, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulung.

Russian steamer Palermo torpedoed off Spain; 35 Americans aboard.

Nov. 30.—Teutons opened battle for Bucharest.

Greece refused demands of Admiral Du Fournet and allies prepared to seize Athens, landing troops at Piraeus.

Dec. 1.—Allies marched on Athens; French sailors and Greek reservists fought.

Dec. 2.—Germans pressed closer on Bucharest, while Russians attacked desperately in the wooded Carpathians and also seized the city.

Greece and allies reached compromise.

German reichstag passed "man power" bill.

Announcement made in duma that allies had agreed to give Constantinople to Russia if she wins war.

Dec. 4.—Teutons began shelling of Bucharest.

German submarines shelled Funchal, capital of Portugal, island.

Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith of England resigned.

Dec. 6.—Bucharest and Ploesti taken by the Teutons.

Lloyd-George appointed premier of Great Britain.

Allies protested to civilized world against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 11.—Allies began great offensive against German positions in Belgium.

Dec. 10.—Lloyd-George announced his cabinet.

Russians and Roumanians had successes in Trottus valley and east of Ploesti.

Dec. 11.—Germans levied huge taxes on captured territory of Belgians.

Dec. 12.—Germans offered to discuss peace terms with the entente allies.

Dec. 13.—Germans captured 100,000 number of the French armies of the north and northeast.

Russians answered American note by defending deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 14.—Germans regulars took Katerina from the French.

Archduke Carl Stephen of Austria accepted German ultimatum.

Germany in reply to U. S. justified sinking of American steamer Lano.

Dec. 15.—Great Britain called 1,000,000 more men to arms.

France decided to prohibit alcoholic drinks.

Dec. 16.—British transport sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; 17 Americans lost.

Dec. 15.—French captured wide stretch of German trenches near Verdun.

Russian duma rejected German peace proposal.

Greece accepted ultimatum of the entente.

Dec. 17.—French drove Germans from Chambray, near Verdun front.

Roumanian army safe behind Rumanian lines.

Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George replied to Germany's peace proposals, virtually refusing to consider them.

Dec. 20.—Violent bombardment of English positions in France.

Dec. 22.—Russians attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

### FOREIGN

Feb. 1.—Yusuf Izzeddin, crown prince of Turkey, committed suicide.

March 2.—Official mandate announced abandoning of Chinese monarchy and resumption of republic, and rejection of emperorship by Yuan Shi Kai who resumed presidency.

April 18.—Sir Roger Casement captured and German ship sunk while landing arms in Ireland for uprising.

April 24.—Shin Fien rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting followed.

April 25.—Main body of Irish rebels surrendered.

May 2.—President Jimenez of Dominican Republic impeached.

May 3.—Pearce, Clark and MacDonagh, leaders of Irish revolt, executed.

May 4.—Fighting broke out in Santo Domingo, American troops landed.

May 12.—James Connolly and John McDermott, Irish rebels, executed.

May 14.—Yuan Li Hung became president of China.

June 2.—Casement convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

July 1.—U. S. marines routed 230 Santo Domingo rebels, killing 77 and losing one.

Sept. 2.—China appealed for aid for million people driven out by great drought.

Sept. 10.—Ethiopia declared independence, deposed Ouzero-Zeddui proclaimed emperor of Ethiopia.

Oct. 4.—Gen. Count Terauchi made premier of Japan.

Oct. 21.—Count Carl Stuergh, Austrian premier, assassinated by Vienna editor.

Oct. 22.—Four American officers killed by Dominican rebels.

Nov. 2.—Karl Franz proclaimed emperor of Austria.

Nov. 29.—Capt. H. F. Knapp, U. S. commander in Santo Domingo, proclaimed a military government.

Dec. 4.—Pope created ten new cardinals.

Dec. 14.—Denmark voted to sell Danish West Indies to United States.

Edmund Schuller elected president of Swiss confederation.

### MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Nineteen foreigners, nearly all Americans, were murdered by Mexican bandits at Cliff Island, Mo.

Jan. 12.—Lansing demanded that Carranza punish slayers of Americans.

March 1.—Germans landed in Vera Cruz and eight soldiers killed and several wounded when Villa bandits raided Columbus, N. M.

Many raiders slain on both sides of border by soldiers of President Wilson ordered General Funston to pursue and punish Villa.

March 10.—President Wilson ordered 5,000 troops into Mexico to get Villa.

Villa's men raided big Arizona ranch.

March 11.—First troops entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

March 14.—U. S. army raised to war strength.

March 15.—Half million cartridges for Carranza army seized at Douglas, Ariz.

March 16.—First clash between Mexican, postals and American expedition. Seven troops wounded.

March 18.—Carranza forbade American troops pursuing Villa to enter Mexican towns.

U. S. senate passed resolution declaring the United States did not intend to intervene in Mexico.

March 27.—Capture of Torreón by Villistas reported.

March 28.—Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 for Mexican expedition.

March 29.—Carranza granted use of Mexican railway to aid U. S. for shipment of supplies.

Dodd's cavalry defeated Villa forces at Guerrero, killing 90; one U. S. soldier mortally wounded. Villa seriously wounded.

April 1.—U. S. cavalry defeated Villista detachment north of Guerrero, killing 20.

April 12.—U. S. troops attacked by Carranza troops and 40 Mexicans killed.

April 13.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

April 22.—Generals Scott, Funston and Miller concerned on Mexican situation.

May 6.—Villa bandits raided Glenn Springs, Tex., killing three U. S. soldiers and wounding 10.

Major House with six troops of cavalry routed Villista band at Ojos Azules, killing 15.

May 9.—President Wilson ordered militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and 4,500 more regulars to Mexican border.

May 11.—American-Mexican border conference ended.

May 12.—American farmer, killed by Mexican raiders near Mercedes, Tex.

May 22.—Pope raised in Big Bend county, Texas, again raided by Mexicans.

Candelario Carranza, Villista leader, killed by American troops.

May 23.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on peril of "prosecution to arms."

May 24.—General Parker rushed reinforcements to American troops in Mexico below Matamoros.

May 25.—War department ordered all state militia mobilized.

Fourth punitive expedition withdrawn.

Roumanian army in China, checked.

Nov. 21.—Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary.

June 20.—General Funston called for at least 50,000 troops for border service.

U. S. sharply refused to withdraw troops from Mexico.

June 21.—Detachment of American cavalry attacked by Carranza troops at Carrizal, 12 being killed. Mexican losses included Gen. Felix Gomez.

June 23.—House granted use of state militia as federal soldiers.

Secretary Baker ordered all militia to border as quickly as possible.

June 25.—President Wilson demanded that Mexico release captured troops.

June 26.—Administration rejected plan for mediation with Mexico.

Senate passed bill for drafting militia into federal service.

June 29.—Twenty-three troops taken at Carrizal released by Mexico.

Parish's column began setting northwards.

July 4.—War department called out regulars to suppress all new revolts.

July 12.—President Wilson raised embargo on food for Mexico.

Parish's column began setting northwards.

Aug. 12.—War department ordered 22,000 state troops to border.

Aug. 2.—Secretary Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. R. Mott named as Mexican settlement commission.

Sept. 2.—President ordered 21,000 troops back from Mexican border.

Sept. 6.—American and Mexican commissioners began sessions at New London, Conn.

Nov. 24.—American-Mexican commission signed protocol for withdrawal of American troops and patrol of border.

Nov. 25.—Villa captured Chihuahua City by Carranza forces.

Dec. 6.—Parish recaptured by Carranza forces.

Dec. 12.—Carranza troop train blown up by Villistas; 200 killed or injured.

### NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Associate Justice J. R. Lamar, U. S. Supreme court, at Washington.

Jan. 8.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, Civil War railroad builder, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Col. R. T. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal at Kansas City.

Jan. 10.—Matthew W. Finkert, at Chicago.

Charles W. Knapp, veteran newspaper man, at New York.

Jan. 11.—Rev. Richard Scannell, Catholic bishop of Omaha.

Jan. 12.—Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, at El Paso.

Jan. 13.—Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general.

Jan. 14.—J. G. Linder, author and editor, at New York.

Jan. 15.—Emanuel S. Chamberlain, publisher of Boston American.

Jan. 17.—Sir Clements H. Markham, famous explorer, at London.

Feb. 7.—Col. W. P. Hepburn, former congressman, at Clarinda, Ia.

Feb. 8.—T. W. Crowbridge, author, at Arlington, Mass.

Feb. 20.—Dr. Henry B. Favill, of Chicago, died.

Feb. 24.—Admiral von Pohl, at Berlin.

Feb. 28.—Henry James, author, in London.

March 2.—Queen Mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva).

Mounet-Sully, famous actor, at Paris.

March 4.—Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, at Bedford, Va.

March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. N., retired, at Annapolis.

March 10.—Henry George Davis, former U. S. senator from West Virginia, at Washington.

March 15.—U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, at Washington.

March 19.—Cardinal Gottl, prefect of the Holy See, at the Vatican, in Rome.

March 20.—C. J. Mulligan, sculptor, at Chicago.

March 27.—Thomas Penne, secretary Democratic national committee, at Washington.

April 1.—Naphthal Luccock, M. E. bishop of Montana and Dakota, at La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. J. B. Angell, president emeritus of University of Michigan.

April 4.—George W. Smalley, veteran journalist, in London.

April 7.—George W. Colton, former governor of Porto Rico, at Washington.

April 11.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, in London.

April 14.—J. K. Burrill, famous bacteriologist and educator at Urbana, Ill.

April 15.—George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

April 19.—Baron von der Goltz, German commander in chief, at Berlin.

April 30.—Carl St. Aldwyn, noted English statesman, better known as Sir Michael St. Aldwyn, at London.

May 11.—W. A. Gardner, president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

May 12.—Bryan Lathrop, philanthropist, at Chicago.

Clara Louise Kellogg, opera star, at Ellington, Conn.

Oct. 1.—Dr. E. N. Corbelle, president American Society of Civil Engineers, at Albany, N. Y.

May 28.—Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

June 2.—General Gallieni, at Paris.

May 29.—James J. Hill, at St. Paul.

May 30.—Col. John S. Mosby, famous Confederate raider, at New York.

June 4.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of China.

June 9.—John R. McLean, owner of Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer.

June 10.—H. S. Bennett, R. C. Burleigh of Maine.

June 20.—Edward S. Ellis, noted writer in New York, at Cliff Island, Mo.

July 5.—Mrs. Hetty Green at New York.

July 15.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, in Paris.

July 18.—James H. Moore, noted financier, at Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley, at Indianapolis.

July 23.—Former U. S. Senator T. M. Patterson at Denver.

Aug. 1.—William Ramsay, famous chemist, in England.

Aug. 7.—Vice Admiral Kaminura of Japan, at Tokyo.

Aug. 9.—J. M. Thurston, former senator from Nebraska.

Aug. 11.—A. Stickney, founder of Chicago Great Western railway.

Aug. 14.—Dr. John B. Murphy, famous Chicago surgeon.

Aug. 15.—Gen. Charles J. Paine, Civil War veteran and yachtman, at Boston.

Aug. 25.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, at St. Paul.

Aug. 31.—John P. St. John, noted prohibitionist, at Glatie, Kan.

Sept. 1.—Wm. F. Penneycker, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 4.—R. C. Keren, former ambassador to Mexico, at New York.

Sept. 12.—T. L. James, former postmaster general, in New York.

Sept. 13.—Dr. George C. Herman, leader in middle West athletics, at Chicago.

Sept. 15.—Horace White, famous journalist, at New York.

Sept. 18.—Zeth Low, in New York.

Sept. 18.—Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., at Washington.

Sept. 19.—William J. Calhoun, noted lawyer and diplomat, at Chicago.

Sept. 27.—Hear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, at New York.

Oct. 1.—U. S. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

Oct. 2.—E. Lacey, former comptroller of the currency, at Chicago.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis, noted lecturer on eugenics, in London.

Oct. 6.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Oct. 10.—Rev. Francis Brown, president Theological seminary, at New York.

Oct. 12.—Eben Eugene Rexford, poet and author.

Nov. 4.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Nov. 15.—Rev. Charles Edward Chubb, former bishop of Reformed Episcopal church at Chicago.

Milly Elliott Seawell, author, at Washington.

Henryk Steniewicz, Polish novelist.

Nov. 18.—P. M. Lyman, president of the American Society of China, at Chicago.

Nov. 21.—Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Dr. Eugene Louis Deyen, noted French surgeon, at Paris.

Nov. 23.—Jack London, author, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, noted inventor, in London.

Nov. 26.—Mrs. Ines Milholland Bolshakoff, noted suffragist, at Los Angeles.

Nov. 27.—Emile Verhaeren, Belgian poet.

Dec. 1.—Sir Francesco Testi, composer.

Dec. 4.—John D. Archbold, president of Standard Oil Co., at Tarrytown, N. Y.

George C. Boldt, leading hotel man, in New York.

Herbert D. Pelree, former minister to Norway, at Portland, Me.

Dec. 6.—Hans Richter, noted Wagnerian conductor.

Dec. 10.—Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama at Tokyo.

Dec. 13.—J. W. Connors Carr, English critic and dramatist.

Dec. 15.—W. C. Nixon, president St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Dec. 18.—H. H. Munsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard.

Dec. 18.—Clara Ward, Princess Chimay, in Padua, Italy.

### DISASTERS

Jan. 2.—Explosion on oil tanker Astor at New York killed ten.

Jan. 5.—Steamer Kanawha sank in Ohio river.

Jan. 9.—Du Pont powder mills at Carney's Point, N. J., blown up; six killed.

Jan. 15.—U. S. submarine E-2 blown up at New York navy yard; four killed, 18 hurt.

Jan. 16.—Fire did \$50,000 damage in Bergen, Norway, and \$150,000 damage in Lisbon.

Jan. 17.—Fire destroyed most of Wirt, Ohio.

Jan. 21.—Fire at Molde, Norway, did \$200,000 damage.

Jan. 22.—Great Northern train wrecked by avalanche near Corea, Wash.; six dead.

Jan. 28.—Otay valley dam near San Diego, Cal., broke; 10 dead.

Jan. 29.—Japanese liner Daijin sunk in collision; 160 lives lost.

Feb. 3.—Canadian parliament building at Ottawa destroyed by fire; seven lives lost.

Feb. 16.—Three British steamships, many others, a pier burned at Brooklyn; loss \$1,000,000.

Feb. 18.—Holland suffered from great storm and in other middle west in New York.

Feb. 21.—Ten killed in wreck on New Haven road.

Feb. 23.—Fifteen men killed by explosion in mine at Kempton, W. Va.

March 5.—Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias hit rock and sank off Brazil; 300 lost.

March 22.—Fifteen million dollar fire at Nashville, Tenn., and \$500,000 fire at Austin, Tex.

March 23.—Twenty-six killed and many injured in collision on New York Central near Cleveland.

April 17.—Six killed, 40 injured in wreck on New Haven road at Bradford, R. I.

April 19.—Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri killed 17.

April 22.—More than 1,000 lost in collision between Chinese passenger ship and transport.

May 5.—Steamer Kirby sank in Lake Superior; 30 lost.

May 17.—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Ghent, N. J., killed 10.

June 2.—Thirteen killed in train wreck at Packard, Ia.

June 4.—Waterfront fire at San Francisco did \$300,000 damage.

June 6.—Tornadoes killed 57 in Arkansas and 9 in other middle west in New York.

June 13.—Four killed in two-million-dollar fire at Baltimore.

June 14.—Hundred killed, 576 hurt in Fourth of July celebrations.

July 14.—U. S. navy collier Hector sunk in collision with steamer, at Charleston, S. C.

July 30.—Hundreds of fishermen lost in monsoon off Ceylon coast.

Aug. 2.—Six killed and 40 hurt by bomb during San Francisco preparedness parade.

July 24.—Twenty-two men killed by gas explosion in Cleveland water works.

Aug. 9.—Cloudburst in West Virginia resulted in nearly 100 deaths.

Aug. 12.—Trolley wreck at Johnstown, Pa., killed 25.

Aug. 23.—U. S. armored cruiser Memphis wrecked in Santo Domingo harbor; 41 dead.

Sept. 12.—Central span of great bridge at St. Lawrence at Quebec fell; 27 killed.

Sept. 18.—Great dam near Hannwald, N. Y., burst; 300 lives lost.

Oct. 28.—Nine killed in burning of hospital at Farnham, Quebec.

Nov. 2.—Steamers Conemaugh and Retriever sunk by collision in Irish sea; 22 lost.

Nov. 7.—Fifty lives lost when Boston L. car plunged off bridge.

Nov. 21.—Explosion at Belaritz, Russia, killed 24.

Nov. 21.—Sixty-six persons killed in train collision in Austria.

Dec. 9.—Thousand killed by explosion in Russian ammunition dump.

Dec. 11.—Million dollar fire destroyed Quaker Oats plant at Peterboro, Ont.

Dec. 12.—Canadian torpedo boat Grille foundered; 45 lost.

### DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—Prohibition in effect in Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Jan. 10.—Six New York road former directors acquitted of violating Sherman law; jury disagreed as to five.

Jan. 13.—Most Rev. George W. Mundelein installed archbishop of Chicago.

May 12.—Immense preparedness parade in New York.

May 13.—Forty thousand in Boston preparedness parade.

May 31.—Mrs. J. E. Cowles, California, elected president General Federation of Women's clubs.

June 7.—Immense preparedness parade in New York.

June 8.—Rockefeller education board gave \$789,990 to colleges.

Sept. 27.—New York-Chicago express on Michigan Central held up and robbed near Detroit.

Nov. 10.—Rockefeller boards appropriated \$250,000 for great medical and surgical institution in Chicago.

Nov. 16.—Wireless service between U. S. and Japan opened.

Nov. 18.—Ruth Law broke American non-stop airplane record, Chicago to Honolulu.

Dec. 7.—Freight embargo put on shipments from middle west to Atlantic seaboard.

Dec. 26.—American Association for the Advancement of Science met in New York.

### POLITICAL

Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled.

Jan. 11.—Progressive national committee called convention for June 7 in Chicago.

Jan. 23.—National Prohibition convention called for July 19 in St. Paul.

Jan. 25.—President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis for Supreme court justice.

Feb. 8.—House passed antichild labor bill.

Feb. 9.—Senate passed bill for independence of Philippines in 2 to 4 years.

Feb. 9.—Senate passed house resolution making available \$50,000 for re-equipping Mare Island and New York navy yards and house bill increasing by 300 the entrance class at naval academy.

Feb. 10.—Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge resigned.

Feb. 15.—G. T. Marye, ambassador to Russia, resigned.

Feb. 18.—Senate ratified Nicaraguan canal route treaty.

Feb. 23.—Hillman treaty ratified by senate.

March 3.—J. H. Shea of Seymour, Ind., nominated ambassador to Chile.

March 6.—Newton D. Baker of Cleveland appointed secretary of war.

March 10.—House passed Hay army reorganization bill.

March 20.—House passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

April 11.—House passed \$5,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

April 15.—Senate passed army reorganization bill.

April 21.—Japanese ambassador protested to President Wilson against oriental exclusion clause of immigration bill.

April 22.—Senate passed house bill re-issuing free sugar law.

April 23.—H. H. Munsterberg resigned as ambassador to Turkey.

April 25.—Socialist Labor party nominated Eugene V. Debs for president.

April 26.—Caleb Harrison of Chicago for vice president.

May 1.—House rejected bill pledging withdrawal from Philippines within definite time.

May 12.—Senate rejected nomination of G. Rublee of N. H. as member federal trade commission.

May 17.—Senate passed army bill.

House passed bill for \$50,000 ship purchase bill.

House passed army bill.

May 29.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

June 1.—Louis D. Brandeis confirmed as associate justice of Supreme court.

June 2.—House passed naval appropriation bill.

June 2.—Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago.

June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes nominated for president by Republican convention.

June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt nominated by Progressives.

June 14.—Democratic convention opened at St. Louis.

June 15.—Wilson and Marshall renominated by Democrats.

June 20.—Roosevelt declined Progressive nomination and Progressive national